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ISRAEL'S EHRLICH ARRIVES, DISCUSSES WAVE OF ANTISEMITISM

FY090110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0135 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, who arrived today in the country, said that during his visit he will meet with representatives of the Jewish community in Argentina to brief them on the current situation of Israel in the wake of the wave of antisemitism unleashed last week in several European countries.

In a statement he made at Ezeiza Airport, Ehrlich said that he will also refer to the Israeli resolution declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and to the UN rejection of this decision.

Commenting on a report that Israel had bombed the atomic plant at Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, Ehrlich energetically denied this report, which he regarded as a big lie.

He said: Fortunately, we are taking no part in this conflict. We are supporting neither side.

He finally said that he will stay only one day in Buenos Aires and that he will also visit Rosario and Cordoba before departing for Brazil and Uruguay.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF ON HOPES FOR VIOLA PRESIDENCY

PY090222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA)--The former army chief of staff, Maj Gen Carlos Suarez Mason (ret), said that "we all hope" that the presidential period that will be initiated in March 1981 by Lt Gen Roberto Viola (ret) will be "more active in the social and economic aspects, including even the political aspect...even where it concerns parties, because a dialogue has begun and that must be its conclusion."

Suarez Mason made these remarks when he was asked by Radio Rivadavia what he expects from the new president. He also took the opportunity to give his opinion on economic and political affairs.

Regarding the former, he said that he hoped that there would be "a reactivation of national production that would strengthen the economy" and he said that this would "provoke more relaxation."

Regarding the dialogue between the government and civilians, he believes that "it will lead" to a "more fluid one, with less aggressiveness and seeking the unity of all Argentines, which is the common objective of the armed forces, who do not carry party colors or party leadership, they simply belong to the nation."

Referring to the political opening, he believes that "in this stage we are going to play a bit more on this field," a field on which I could not play when "I was participating, because it was a hard stage of reestablishing security."

He also urged Viola to seek out "the best men for their capability" and common sense to help in the government "because there will be a time when we will have to reach constitutional or institutional normalization, despite the stretches that still have to be covered, and I believe that they are quite a few."

Finally, he said that Viola's nomination by the military junta "is a great hope, a new hope and I believe that the people have realized this and therefore I hope they are not deceived."

INTERIOR MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ILO OFFICIAL

PY081624 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez said yesterday that the first objective of the national reconstruction government regarding labor unions is to remove the political character of those organization. This will allow their leaders to really safeguard the interests of their members. The statement was made after a meeting he had with Ian Lagergren, deputy head of the ILO department of labor norms and personal representative of the organization's director general.

The meeting between government officials and Mr Lagergren was held in the interim foreign minister's office and on that occasion the visitor talked with representatives of several news media. He asserted that there have been certain complaints from world labor organizations regarding the situation of Bolivian unions, and for that reason the ILO director general had requested permission from the Bolivian Government for a commission to visit the country to verify the truth on the spot. He made it clear that the complaints have not come from Bolivian labor organizations.

In a conversation with the visitor, Minister Arce Gomez stressed that it is obvious the Bolivian people wish to learn through the press of the reasons for the commission's visit. He further asserted that Bolivian citizens want to know this because there have been other organizations which said they would protect the labor movement, but which created unrest in Bolivia by breaking state security rules.

Then, referring to statements made by Mr Ian Lagergren that he was wary of the press, Colonel Arce said: You said at the beginning of this meeting that you were wary of speaking with the press. I am also wary of speaking with the press because it has often distorted the facts. Our Bolivian press is as good and honest as our people, he explained.

He expressed his satisfaction over the visit to the country by the ILO commission because this commission has contacted government officials thus respecting and upholding the principle of the dignity of the people. He announced that all guarantees have been granted to the ILO representatives who may (?freely) visit this country and the mining districts and may even talk with Juan Lechin if he so wishes.

He told the visitor that the first objective of the national reconstruction government regarding the labor unions is to remove their political character so labor leaders can really safeguard the interests of their members. We need agreement between the employer and the worker on the basis of mutual respect and consideration, he said.

He stated that the government will soon (?expel) from the country all those who, disguised as labor leaders, dedicate themselves to political activities. This will lead to a situation in Bolivia in which there will no longer be any people in detention, which is the wish of the junta of commanders and the president.

He concluded by expressing his desire that Bolivia have peace, work, discipline, order, unity and honest labor organizations struggling on behalf of the masses, who are the moving force of labor.

ENAF TO DEFY BOYCOTT, SMELT ALL MINERALS IN COUNTRY

PY090139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Oct (AFP)--The National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) can compete with similar enterprises despite the boycott practiced by these against it, it was reported here today.

ENAF has just signed an advantageous agreement with the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) whereby ENAF will smelt as much tin concentrate as possible. It has also been reported that private mines will sell all of their production to ENAF because this is the only way of recovering the mineral byproducts such as gold, silver and others, which are retained by foreign smelters if the mineral is processed outside the country.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CHILE

PY081505 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1439 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Oct (LATIN)--Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo left for Chile almost 13 minutes before the scheduled time. The presidential plane which will fly the Brazilian chief of state to Chile for a 3-day official visit left the military airbase of this capital at 1112 local time (1412 GMT). Figueiredo has turned over the presidency to Vice President Aureliano Chaves.

Message to Chilean People

PY081423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Message from President Joao Baptista Figueiredo addressed to the Chilean people--recorded, in Portuguese]

[Text] The traditional links of understanding and friendship which exist between Brazil and Chile are well known. These links, established after the independence of our two countries, are now ready to yield advantageous opportunities for economic cooperation.

Our coexistence has always been characterized by understanding, and over time Brazilians and Chileans have developed a relationship characterized by frankness, surrounded by constant praise and enriched by sincere appreciation. With this spirit the contacts between our two countries encompass countless significant sectors. With imagination and creativity we can diversify and cultivate new sources for our joint activities. The proven enterprising capacity of our nations is inspired by appreciation of the solidary and fraternal efforts which are the best means (?to achieve) our common goals of progress and welfare.

An objective evaluation of the relations between Brazil and Chile clearly proves all we have done. Nevertheless, we still see before us extremely promising and varied perspectives on which we can establish countless ways of cooperation that will be mutually advantageous.

It is certain that my talks with President Augusto Pinochet will be profitable and positive. The agreements we reach will undoubtedly contribute to achieving important results in our bilateral relations. I look forward with great satisfaction to the moment of my arrival in Santiago. I want to make contact with the Chilean people and above all experience their charm and extreme cordiality, which are greatly admired by the Brazilians. It is with great happiness that my wife and I will visit Chile, a country for which all Brazilians have great respect and appreciation. Thank you.

PETROBRAS OBTAINS MORE OIL FROM PRC, USSR, ANGOLA

PY080248 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Petrobras has concluded negotiations to purchase oil from two more countries and has renewed its contract for 18,000 barrels daily with the PRC for 2 more months. Petrobras signed two more contracts with the USSR and Angola, also for a 2-month period. Through the new contracts with the USSR, Angola and PRC, plus the 118,000 barrels daily negotiated last week, Petrobras has already compensated for 164,000 barrels daily of the Iraqi shipments, which were suspended due to the Persian Gulf war.

MINES MINISTER ON ARAB DECISION TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

PY081708 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The mines and energy minister has said that the decision of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait to increase their daily petroleum production is a very important decision for Brazil because it will mean the stabilization of the price on the international market. The minister believes there is sure to be pressure to increase petroleum prices if production is not increased and the war between Iran and Iraq continues.

NO EXTENSION OF DEADLINE ALLOWED FOR USE OF PETROLEUM SUBSTITUTES

PY081703 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The National Petroleum Council has reported that the deadline given to small industries to suspend their supply of petroleum byproducts will not be extended. The council added that this measure will be implemented as of 1 January 1981, by which time the small industries will have had enough time to substitute other energy sources for petroleum by products.

KUWAITI FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES OPENING OF BANK BRANCH

PY090238 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 23

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Kuwait will install a branch of the Arabian-Latin American Bank (Arlabank) in Rio de Janeiro within a month, Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi announced yesterday at a meeting with Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna. Al-'Atiqi said the bank will handle all Kuwaiti investments in Brazil.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER ARRIVES FOR JOINT TRADE DISCUSSIONS

PY080215 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Oct (LATIN)--The Brazilian-Yugoslav joint commission will begin tomorrow a 3-day meeting to discuss measures designed to further and to diversify trade between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry reported today. The communique states that Vuko Dragasevic, the Yugoslav minister for cooperation with developing countries [as received] who heads the Yugoslav delegation to these talks, arrived in the country today. The communique adds that bilateral trade and the possibility of new imports and exports between the two countries will be discussed at the meeting, which will end on Thursday. Trade between the two countries is on the order of $78 million annually. Brazil exports mainly coffee, cocoa, soybean meal and imports fertilizers and petrochemical products.

GOVERNMENT CREATES SECURITY PROGRAM FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY081702 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Brazilian Government has created a program to guarantee the security of personnel working in nuclear plants, the population and environment near nuclear plants. The government was moved to create a system to protect the Brazilian nuclear program by the fact that the first units of the Angra-1 plant will become operational in the near future.

NEW SITE SELECTED FOR ANGRA-3 NUCLEAR PLANT

PY090214 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 16

[Excerpts] The Angra-3 nuclear plant will be built in Ponta Grande on a site located approximately 800 meters away from the site selected originally, also on the Itaorna Beach in Angra dos Reis. The plant will be built directly on rocks without fastening stakes, which caused so many problems in building the foundations of the Angra-2 plant and which practically doubled the cost of that plant.

The decision was announced yesterday by Furnas electrical enterprise after concluding a 2-year study on the relocation of the plant, which was to be built originally beside the Angra-2 plant.

The initiation of operations at Angra-3--which is already budgeted at $2,600 per kW--was reprogrammed for 1988. Furnas is already submitting to the National Nuclear Energy Commission, CNEN, its report on the selection of the site. As soon as the CNEN approves the report, a new engineering project will be drawn up by the Nuclebras Engineering Inc and by the German enterprise KWU [KRAFTWERK UNION]. Furnas hopes to begin the implementation of the project by mid-1981.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY082000 [Editorial Report] At 1848 GMT on 8 October Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish begins live coverage of the arrival of Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at Santiago airport for an official visit to Chile. At 1850 the announcer says that everyone is waiting and that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has finished reviewing the honor guard and has greeted other eminent personages in the reception party. At 1859 GMT the announcer says that President Figueiredo's plane has touched down. At 1904 GMT Figueiredo deplanes and is greeted by a 21-gun salute, after which the honor guard is inspected and the two national anthems are played. At 1910 GMT, President Figueiredo greets Augusto Pinochet and other Chilean dignitaries.

At 1915 Chilean President Pinochet begins a welcoming speech. After expressing Chile's joy at hosting Figueiredo and stating that the histories of Chile and Brazil have been filled with friendly exchanges, Pinochet states that Figueiredo's current visit will strengthen those ties. He says that their nations have great destinies and both strive for freedom and justice. He expresses confidence that exchanges during the current visit will help both nations in striving to achieve those goals. Pinochet ends his speech at 1918 GMT.

Brazilian President Figueiredo then begins a reply speech in which he lauds traditional Brazilian-Chilean friendship and agrees with Pinochet's preceeding remarks. After praising the beauty of Chile and its historic role in Latin America's freedom struggle, President Figueiredo says that Brazil desires to live in harmony with all Latin American countries. For this, he says, cooperation is necessary, as Latin American cointries strive for mutual objectives. He expresses confidence that the talks to be held during his visit will be fruitful in this regard. President Figueiredo closes by stating that both countries are "on the path of friendship." He stops speaking at 1922 GMT.

At 1924 GMT the two presidents greet each other's delegations and go together to the VIP lounge of the airport. Live coverage ends at 1934 GMT.

AIR FORCE PLANS TO BUILD TWO MORE AIRFIELDS IN ANTARCTICA

PY082046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 6 Oct (AFP)--Chilean penetration in the Antarctic will continue through the construction of two new airfields in that region, it was reported here today. This plan will be implemented by the Chilean Air Force (FACh), which since last year has been operating the first airfield built by Chile within the 1.2 million sq km area over which it claims sovereignty.

Twin-engined Otter and giant Hercules C-130 planes are now landing all year round at the airfield located on King George Island, which is 1,200 km away from the Southern Cone. FACh spokesmen have reported that one of the new airfields will have a base for helicopters. The plan to move down to the South Pole will be accelerated in the next few months, as soon as topographic studies permit the selection of the location of the new airfields, the spokesmen added.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--The executives of the Chilean and Spanish railways have signed an agreement which provides for the strengthening of relations and mutual cooperation in this area. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

TOTAL CATTLE POPULATION--Agronomist (Herman Klein Garcia) of the Farming Research Institute stated during a conference organized by the agronomy school that Chile presently has 3,500,000 head of cattle. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

PANAMANIAN FISHING BOAT SEIZED; CREW ARRESTED

PA081534 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Barranquilla-- A Panamanian-registered ship which was caught violating Colombian territorial waters has been forced to dock at the Barranquilla pier by the Colombian Navy ship [name indistinct]. The vessel, with seven crewmen abroad, was apparently involved in fishing activities.

When the crewmen were questioned, they said they were lost and wanted help to return to their country. However, the authorities decided to arrest them in order to thoroughly investigate why the ship was violating Colombia's territorial waters.

MINISTER CONFIRMS CLOSURE OF PART OF VENEZUELAN BORDER

PA081539 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The Colombian Government today confirmed the temporary Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas told this station that the 40-day closure of the border in the Vichada region was decided by the two governments through their Foreign Ministries.

He clarified that Colombian territory has not been violated by Venezuelan troops and that Puerto Carreno will not be isolated during the 40 days because it has land and air links with the rest of the country.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES TRANSFER OF OIL RIGHTS BETWEEN COMPANIES

PA082017 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--The Colombian Government has authorized the transfer of four petroleum rights held by the Texas Petroleum Company to the Rio Panama Petroleum Company. The decision was adopted through four executive resolutions signed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Mines Minister Humberto Avila Mora. The resolutions note that on 30 November 1979, the Texas Petroleum Company transferred to the Rio Panama Petroleum Company all its rights and obligations in concession contracts Orito Norte No 716, San Miguel No 1225, (AKE) Norte No 815 and (AKE) Sur No 716.

EFE REPORTS 'GOLD FEVER', WARFARE BETWEEN WHITES, INDIANS

PA060231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2308 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By German Acera Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Oct (EFE)--Gold fever has once again sparked war between whites and Indians. In August, a police detachment carried out a bloody attack on the territory of Andagueda, in northwestern Colombia, which is populated by the Embera-Katio tribes.

That day, 31 August, three Indians died during a bloody attack in which they had no time to defend themselves from the detachments of mounted police (carabineros) who opened fire on their huts in Alto Andagueda where some 30 families of the Embera-Katio, one of the most peaceful tribes, still exist.

The survivors told the magazine CROMOS that this attack had no other purpose than to deprive the Katio Indians, one of the most traditionalist races in Choco, of rich gold mines discovered in the past.

Governor Enrique Arce reported that the policemen tore down huts and seized all of the Indians' weapons--bows and arrows--and then set fire to the huts.

Three dead Indians were found outside their destroyed huts with numerous bullet wounds which they suffered when they attempted to stop the occupation and then the attack by police commandos armed with submachineguns and automatic weapons.

The attack was ordered by Procopio Rios, judge of the seventh criminal court, who is known in the area as El Negro. Some 150 gendarmes participated in the operation, which left a wake of sorrow and death in a region where Indians have been practically exterminated.

The Labaibe mine, situated in an area of about 50,000 hectares, is considered "a yellow sea of gold." The Indians are not certain if this is one of the nation's richest gold deposits. Its value has not been established precisely.

Because of this immense wealth, war has broken out between the whites and the Indians, several of whom were arrested, gagged and taken to prison in the Andes region, according to the report of Indian Anibal Tascon.

The Indians are so ignorant of the true value of gold that they exchange this valuable metal for alcoholic beverages and smuggled cigarettes. Most of the Indians keep gold dust in boxes under their beds.

Others who do not know what to do with the gold, put it on their teeth and the women, especially the young ones, adorn their heads with hundreds of nuggets of the valuable metal.

Women and children have also died in this apparently endless war, but the exact number may never be known.

EL PATO FARMERS MEET WITH ZEA HERNANDEZ, LIST DEMANDS

PA051949 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The farmers of El Pato, the area of disturbances in Huila and Caqueta, have withdrawn their demand that the military forces leave but want greater liberty and economic guarantees in order to resume their farming activities.

The farmers' list of demands was delivered to Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today. A high-level committee made up of members of the Human Rights Commission and delegates of the governor of the department held a long meeting with Zea Hernandez, who promised to ease the military measures in the area.

Boris Cabrera, delegate of the Human Rights Commission, told this station what they accomplished during the meeting:

[Begin recording] The delegation from Neiva, made up of councilmen, delegates of the governor, farmers and two representatives of the Human Rights Commission from Caqueta and Huila met with government Minister Zea Hernandez. They presented a list of demands to the government which is aimed at solving the problems of El Pato residents. The farmers' list include approximately 11 points which focus on guarantees that they want in order to return to the region. These guarantees include not only their right to live but their freedom to move around, to engage in commercial activities and not to be bothered unnecessarily with government demands for special papers, constant searches and unjustified controls. They also demanded new roads, better educational facilities and improved health conditions. They said that if all these demands are met, they promise to return to their region in peace. They also asked the government to have civilian officials visit their area. The farmers are willing to hold talks and to peacefully return home if the government guarantees that it will meet their demands.

Regarding the solution of economic and social problems, the minister said that they will be solved. He promised to hold talks with the military high commands to make sure that military control in the area will not become an element of permanent tension in El Pato. [end recording]

The situation is returning to normal and the farmers have said that they want to return to their plots.

CEPE MANAGER EXPLAINS OIL PRICES, CONTRACTS

PA081945 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 8 Oct 80

[By Nestor Arboleda Teran]

[Excerpts] Jose Carvajal, Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] manager, has maintained a cautious attitude regarding changes in the price of Ecuadorean oil abroad.

But he was optimistic about new oil deposits found in the eastern central region of Ecuador. These deposits, Carvajal said, increase the country's oil reserves by 136 percent. Here is what Carvajal had to say about the international oil market which also affects Ecuador:

[Begin recording] CEPE was facing a very critical situation as a result of the drop in the prices of crude. It was a juggling game. They tried to pass the buck to me when the budget went wrong.

I have often said that our position is extremely fragile. We are like a tiny boat sailing in an ocean of world speculation which includes oil and international financial resources. Under these circumstances, all we can do is to make the best of a given situation and that is what we have been doing.

CEPE negotiations are based on contracts and not on the spot market. Our spot is [words indistinct] percentage, which we are sure we will grant to Uruguay's national fuels, alcohol and cement administration with which we are completing negotiations. In other words, 100 percent of our crude is sold by contract.

When prices go down, oil companies usually hold back the sale within legal terms and according to what is stipulated in the contracts. Even Texaco did this. Everyone held back their sales because there was no spot market and this was why at a given moment we had more oil that we could store. These are the circumstances which force us to place restrictive clauses in our contracts.

At this moment, when the market is more calm, we still have not reached an ideal point. It is a process in which we are all learning something, we, the companies, each one looking after his own interests.

So, when the market shows an upward trend, we are going to try to increase our prices. But when the trend is downward, we will have to make concessions because of the fragility of our infrastructure. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ROLDOS TO VISIT MEXICO 26-29 OCT

PA131548 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has announced that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos will visit Mexico in October.

The Foreign Secretariat said Roldos will arrive in Mexico on 26 October and will return to Ecuador on 29 October. It did not give further details on the Ecuadorean president's visit.

ANONYMOUS OFFICIAL: VIOLA APPOINTMENT AUGURS WELL FOR RELATIONS

PY082203 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 PY

[From "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] "It is not true that ties with Argentina have become cool; on the contrary, the nomination of General Viola as the future president of that country will permit the overcoming of possible disagreements between sectors because he played an important role last year in the Yacyreta agreement. Therefore, these fleeting headaches are just that: headaches."

(The high ranking official gave his opinion in a high voice of the possible "friction" between the two countries.)

ARGENTINE ENVOY SEES 'EXCESSES' SINCE SOMOZA'S MURDER

PY090038 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] "The arrival of the minister gave us an opportunity to discuss the events which are known to the public. I found him to be greatly receptive to those problems affecting the interests of those I must defend within the framework of international law." Argentine Ambassador Carlos Enrique Laidlaw said this after meeting with Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

Commenting on the recent incident, he said: "I perfectly understand the Paraguyan Government's position, which is shared by the Argentine Government. Just as the Argentine Government has not tolerated terrorism, it cannot be tolerated here. Amid the said circumstances surrounding Somoza's murder, some excesses may have been committed due to the surprise caused by the murder or to the lack of adequate preparation. We have tried to solve and to minimize those problems so that the good relations we maintain with Paraguay may continue at the same level, which is desirable to all."

With regard to problems experienced by Argentine citizens in our country as a result of the criminal attack perpetrated on Somoza, Ambassador Laidlaw confirmed that he had presented a document "stating our viewpoints so that the government may take them into account. While we cannot talk about a protest, we may say that we pointed out certain facts in an effort to cooperate with the government so that, based on this information, it may take the most appropriate actions. He added that after "these talks (with Nogues) things will go much better."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LEADER REPORTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

PY081655 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission, recently returned from Europe where she visited several countries of the old continent and was especially invited to participate in various congresses.

Regarding the congresses she attended, Mrs Lara Castro said that "the first leg of my trip was Germany, where I was especially invited by the Newmann Foundation. I then toured several cities to contact institutions and individuals. It was an informative trip," she noted.

"The topic of the first congress I attended was the pro-Newmann Foundation on 'freedom and human dignity in the strategy for development'.

"Later an international freedom meeting was held in Berlin where representatives of liberal parties of Europe, Asia and Africa were present. We representatives of Latin American democratic parties attended the meeting as guests."

"The topic of that meeting was 'the future of freedom in the north and in the south.' I then went to Paris to attend a meeting organized by the Human Rights Committee with the participation of representatives of the International League for the Rights of Man, which included the participation of democratic and Catholic jurists. I also attended a meeting of the 'Federation of Feminine Action Workers' [Federacion de los Trabajadores de la Accion Femenina]," she said.

Mrs Lara Castro also noted: "I was really surprised by the fact that the national agreement is very well known in Europe. I also admired the spirit shown by so many Paraguayans who are well off but who dream of coming back to Paraguay; for that dream to come true, a general amnesty is indispensible for all fellow citizens who have studied abroad so they could come to help our nation by applying their acquired knowledge."

Mrs Lara Castro concluded by saying: "That must be the reason we dream so much of Paraguay becoming a democratic country where human rights are respected.

LAINO'S LAWYERS REITERATE HABEAS CORPUS REQUEST

PY082330 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 12

[Excerpt] The lawyers of the president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRU], Dr Domingo Laino, have reported that they will reiterate their request to the Supreme Court to the effect that the opposition leader be called before that court. The leaders of the PLRU have also reported that they continue to receive support from the committees in the interior in view of the action that has been taken against Laino.

Drs Nelson Garcia Ramirez and Oscar Aguilera (the lawyers of the detained person) said that Laino's not being brought before the Supreme Court "constitutes contempt of court by the police" and therefore they will persist with their petition.

Parties Condemn Laino Detention

PY090102 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The board of the United Liberal Party [PLU] released a communique yesterday in which it condemns every type of political violence and crimes, including "the escalation of repression and intimidation against the population."

Among other things, the communique indicates that "the PLU condemns the arbitrary measure of depriving the president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], Dr Domingo Laino, and Paraguayan and foreign citizens of their freedom without placing them at the disposal of the courts in order to investigate their responsibility."

The PLY also "demands that the government take a more calm and sensible attitude in the management of the investigation of the criminal attack that has shaken the country." The document also stresses "that the closing down of the weekly EL PUEBLO and the repressive measures are causing a lack of security and anxiety in the population."

The National Accord [AN] has also released a pronouncement, signed by its president-Professor Luis Aldonso Resck, regarding the detention again of Dr Domingo Laino, a member of the AN's coordinating board.

The communique states: "The AN is remaining in permanent session in order to give Laino its full solidarity at this crucial time that the country is experiencing and it holds the authorities responsible for the fate of its comrade, demanding his quick release." It also reaffirms "its unshakeable position in the struggle for a state of law."

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S AGENDA REPORTED

PA090403 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The energy issue and the possibility of holding the North-South dialogue in Mexico are topics on the agenda for the Mexican president to discuss with the Indian external affairs minister who is currently visiting our country.

The Indian official said the North-South dialogue will discuss the climate for the meeting which is greatly needed by the Third World nations. It will discuss a new international economic order. The minister is here on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of our foreign secretary.

OIL EXPORTS TO JAPAN MAY INCREASE IF INVESTMENTS ALSO RISE

PA090410 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Mexican ambassador to Japan has said that Mexico will increase its oil exports to Japan only if the Japanese increase their investments and tourism in Mexico.

He said that the 100,000 barrels of crude that Mexico began selling Japan this month represent 10 percent of the total oil exports while Japan earmarks barely 3 or 4 percent of its total investments for overseas and the number of Japanese tourists visiting Mexico is less than 1 percent.

STUDENTS OCCUPY AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PA050424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Oct (AFP)--The halt to repression "by the army" in the states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Sonora is a key demand of a group of 200 teachers college students who today occupied the National Agricultural Research Institute offices and a branch of the Finance Secretariat in the capital.

The students came from several states and took over a 12-story building where the said offices are located. They are holding 29 people hostage, including institute Director Eduardo Alvarez Luna.

Other demands are: the acceptance of 2,000 students from the countryside, whom the public education secretariat turned away into teachers colleges; a 150-percent increase in a food grant given the students; an increase in the transit service in the rural areas where they live and work; and the withdrawal by the governor of northern Jalisco state of the arrest warrants issued for six teachers and college students in Guadalajara, about 600 km north of Mexico City.

Police Evict Students

PA060124 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (AFP)--A group of 200 teachers college students who had occupied the National Agricultural Research Institute offices were evicted today by the police in the country's capital.

The students were holding 29 persons hostage, including supervisors and employees of the institute.

The group demanded "an end to the repression exercised by the army" in the Mexican states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Sonora.

A notary public, according to the INFORMEX news agency, stated that the police who carried out the eviction "were unarmed."

NEW U.S. STRATEGY TERMED MENACE TO THIRD WORLD

PA081428 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Mario Velasquez commentary]

[Text] Until a short time ago, U.S. political and military strategists considered so-called Soviet aggression the greatest danger for U.S. security. The overall policy of Washington's State and Defense Departments has been designed until now to come to grips with this Soviet expansionism.

However, a new tendency appears to have emerged in the Pentagon in recent months. It affirms that the main danger to the security of the United States lies in the proliferation of uncontrolled disturbances in the Third World. Hence, the birth of a new strategy of intervention in the Third World, as termed by Prof Michael Clark of the Institute of Political Studies of Washington, D. C.

The Pentagon has published a statement of military intention for 1981 in which it maintains that because these disturbances in the Third World threaten vital U.S. interests, particularly oil matters, it is necessary to be willing to use force to defend these resources. In a world of disputes and violence, we cannot allow ourselves to go abroad unarmed, the Pentagon has said. The U.S. military offers some explanations on the causes of these disturbances in the Third World. The Pentagon's report, signed by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, identifies and announces revolts everywhere, most of them for reasons other than Soviet adventurism.

The disturbances, the threat of violence and the use of force continue to be frequent, states the Pentagon. It then adds that disorders have numerous and varied causes, among them the inability of the United States to supply the essential needs of the populations and to reduce the explosive disparity between wealth and hunger.

The Pentagon report goes on to say that the Soviet Union has added to global instability, trying to exploit these divisions. But the Soviet Union is only a part of the problem, since euqally important are the differences in world distribution of income and natural resources.

This argument, now outlined by the Pentagon's theoreticians, has been proclaimed by many politicians and investiagors into the social situation of nations, who place the blame for the violence and social instability on the traditional ruling groups which, located at the centers of political and economic power, reject the social and economic reforms needed to bridge the abyss of disparity between wealth and hunger, to use the words of the Pentagon.

At the center of this new view is the reality of the United States' growing dependence on foreign markets and sources of raw materials.

The Pentagon report points out that a large-scale suspension of oil supplies could have such disastrous consequences for the United States as the loss of a battle or the loss of a war.

To counter these disturbances, which endanger the supply lines of the American industrial apparatus, the structure which assures the material well-being of this society, the Pentagon recommends measures for economic and political support for the nations facing domestic disorders. But it also recommends the application of military measures.

As we can see, this is where the concept of armed intervention to confront the disturbances of the Third World, of which Professor Clark speaks, enters the picture.

In order to execute this new theory of intervention, the Pentagon outlines the need to rely on military units that can intervene quickly and are capable of making its force felt with discernment and versatility. It is, in practice, the implementation of what was upheld more than 10 years ago by President John Kennedy's Secretary of Defense, the current president of the World Bank, Robert MacNamara who asked for the creation of a "reserve mobile fire brigade" located in some central location, on alert 24 hours a day and ready to be deployed speedily to any threatened region of the world.

Although armed interventionism has never been absent from the policies of the great powers, in this case the novelty is that now, the so-called disturbances of the Third World constitute a danger that is much more significant for the security and well-being of U.S. society than Soviet expansionism. In addition, this theory has a complement: the need for mobile forces to execute this policy of intervention in the Third World.

The interesting as well as ominous aspect of this new form of intervention, dressed in the theory of national security, is that it is outlined in an official Pentagon document. So it is logical to assume that this really is adopted policy put forth, as a nebulous menace to the independence, sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples of the Third World.

COLUMN CHALLENGES U.S. AUTHORITIES ON EL SALVADOR

PA081756 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo Perez: "What Is Behind White's Refusal?"]

[Text] On instructions from the U.S. Defense Department, the Southern Command stationed in the Panama Canal area and Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, have denied that war materiel is being sent to the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta and that intensive antiguerrilla training called "Operation 302" is being given to contingents of Salvadoran national guardsmen at Forts Gulick and Sherman in the Atlantic sector of the Panamanian Isthmus.

They briefly and demagogically state that charges made by this command [an apparent reference to himself] are false. But they do not dare to say that there is no G-2 liaison officer named Candray who is coordinating this logistical support to the Salvadoran Army, nor do they explain the purpose of the frequent trips to Panama made by the military pilots mentioned in the report that we sent to the Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan [as published] people in Costa Rica (Radio Noticias del Continente) and that of the Salvadoran Civic Committee in Panama.

We again challenge the chief of the Southern Command and Ambassador Moss to deny two other facts that should be known to the people of Panama, El Salvador and the rest of the world: In early October, recently graduated military pilots Mario Hector Aguirre, Freddy Benitez Reyes, Cesar Ramiro Villalta, Jose Coto Ugarte and Ernesto Carcamo will travel to Howard Air Force Base accompanied by Salvadoran Air Force chief Major Avalos. They will receive a preliminary course on Huey helicopters, several of which are already operating in the areas liberated by the unified guerrillas on the Honduran border.

Recently, other pilots (captains and majors) received antiguerrilla combat training in "push/pull" airplanes similar to those which the Southern Command sent to Tachito Somoza in 1978 to liquidate the Sandinist positions in Leon, Esteli, Diriamba, etc.

This command's sappers [as published] have managed to take pictures from a distance of a few meters of the units that have abusively begin to patrol the highways of the area that has reverted to the Panamanian revolutionary government. Copies of these photographs will be sent in due time to the newspapers and television stations that have given credibility to the initial report.

IT IS NOT TRUE [uppercase as published] that a new Salvadoran guerrilla front is being opened in Panamanian territory and its mission does not consist of acts of sabotage and terrorism. Those who are responsible for this command are aware of the rather childish mentality of the U.S. soldier who is trained to defend that which is indefensible and that is enough to permit the achievement of the immediate objectives.

Considering the above, we must note that Panama is playing a very important role as moderator in contributing to the achievement of peace in El Salvador somehow, without excessive cost to the people who are struggling for social justice and that it is proposing an understanding among the progressive forces, which oppose the policies that are advocated by vested interests and the world bourgeoisie.

That is obvious. Considering these facts, we have information that the very forces of the Southern Command have been infiltrated by individuals who foresee the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador in the very near future, to be followed later by Guatemala.

TRIBUNAL APPOINTS PANEL TO PROBE ELECTION RESULTS

PA090025 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Electoral tribunal resolution No 440 appointing special commission to investigate results of 28 September elections for provincial representatives]

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal
Exercising its constitutional and legal powers,
Whereas:

On Sunday, 28 September, elections were held to choose provincial representatives to complete the national legislation council;

For the purpose of this election, final lists of electors, known as the updated final electoral register, were drawn up;

Through the various social communications media, political parties, independent candidates and groups of creditable citizens in different parts of the country have harshly criticized the lists, stressing that because of errors and omissions large sectors of the voting population were unable to exercise their legitimate right to vote;

In view of the criticisms, the electoral court ordered a preliminary investigation of these irregularities on Monday, 29 September;

It is the duty of the electoral court to take all measures within its power to carry out an exhaustive investigation of this situation and determine the extent to which the officials who participated in the preparation of the lists may have been responsible [for the irregularities] and whether or not there was any punishable intent in the confusion reported by the news media;

It is resolved:

To create a special investigations commission, which will be presided over by the secretary general of this institution and additionally composed of the general directors of the civil registry and identification card issuance authority [cedulacion] as well as one of the members of the consultations directorate, and to conduct a thorough investigation of all matters connected with the final voter lists, that is, with the updated final electoral register, to determine:

A) If any involuntary errors or omissions resulted from mechnical defects attributable to the court's electronic equipment;

B) If any mistake was made in putting together the pages comprising the lists of the voting precincts;

D) [letter as published] Whether employees of the electoral tribunal committed any willful wrongdoing in the supplying of adequate information to voters or if, on the contrary, the voters did not appear on the lists because of the reasons outlined above, about which the electoral court had issued a prior warning;

CH) [Letters as published] Whether persons who claim they were unable to vote in the last election did not do so because, despite having registered in time, they did not appear on the final lists or if, on the contrary, they did not register during the third electoral census and made no effort to have their names entered in the electoral register;

D) Whether or not there was any punishable intent in the preparation, compilation and final drafting of the updated final electoral register. Any person who may have been guilty of displaying such attitude will be identified.

The special investigations commission will receive technical counseling from local and international computer experts so that the result of its efforts will faithfully reflect facts as they occurred during the last popular election.

Issued in Panama City on October 3, 1980.
(Signed) Luis Carlos Noriega Hurtado, chairman; Arturo Morgan Morales, vice chairman; Rolando Murgas Torraza, voting member; Everardo E. Tomlinson, secretary general

SOME ELECTION WINNERS RECEIVE CREDENTIALS

PA081730 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p A-1

[Text] Winners in the Sept. 28 legislative elections in the provinces of Herrera, Los Santos and San Blas Archipelago received their credentials yesterday. Those in the other provinces must await the outcome of a probe by the electoral tribunal into charges irregularities.

"Credentials will be issued as each case is resolved," said a tribunal spokesman.

Meanwhile, a special commission has been appointed to pinpoint responsibilities for the errors and omissions in the lists of registered voters on election day, as a result of which thousands were unable to cast their votes.

The legislators that are in: Arnulfo Escalona Rios and Cesar Pereira (Herrera), Aristides Ananias Amaya and Dario A. Gonzalez (Los Santos), Dr Alicio Atilio Rivera (San Blas).

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST SAYS ELECTION PROVED DISCONTENT

PA090104 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 8

[By I. G. Casco Arias: "What To Do After the People's Protest?"]

[Excerpts] Abstention during the 28 September election was huge.

Whatever the reason, discontent exists; it is there. The political system that has been imposed has not been accepted. This fact cannot be concealed; doing so would be as absurd as eating soup with a fork.

The sectors that oppose the government--these are understood to be the genuine opposition sectors whose only commitment is to the great majorities--have made good use of the peaceful protest message. Various groups have been involved, but their protest has been one and invariable.

Protests carried out to hinder political decisions have a higher probability of success than those carried out to promote constructive political renewals. This is obvious, since nobody yields power without offering some resistance.

The protest activity that must be undertaken now is of this latter type. It must be a national protest, an institutional protest, in which all of the country's life-forces must participate. A government of national reconstruction can be peacefully achieved in this manner after holding free, democratic elections that provide us with a constitution that materializes the profound democratic aspiration that lies within the Panamanian soul.

COSTA RICA

U.S. TECHNICIANS NOT PERMITTED TO DISMANTLE PLANE

PA082021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--The Costa Rican Government has prohibited several U.S. technicians from dismantling a Pan American plane which suffered an accident some weeks ago when it was landing at the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose. Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto said that the foreigners only have tourist visas and not labor permits. He added that there are sufficiently qualified technicians in the country to dismantle the plane which will be taken to the United States in pieces. The North Americans have only been permitted to supervise the work being done by the aeroindustrial services cooperative.

REGULATIONS ON GRANTING OF VISAS TO GO INTO EFFECT

PA071432 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Regulations on the issuance of visas to enter the country will become effective at the end of the week, Foreign Ministry sources have reported. The regulations call for strict control by and express permission from the Foreign Ministry in the granting of visas to avoid abuses by consular officials. Stamps will be required to be bought and adhered to the passport to avoid the sale of visas.

The visas began to be issued when Cuban refugees arrived in the country. The government was offering the enemies of the Cuban regime all sorts of facilities to help them leave Cuba. The government didn't charge anything to grant the visas but the visa permits were reportedly being sold particularly in Miami and at the main immigration office through a private firm's personnel.

When the sale of visas was reported, President Rodrigo Carazo put a halt to efforts to get the Cubans out. The formulation of rules on the granting of visas was ordered and it has now been announced that it will become effective. The government has not been granting visas for foreigners to enter the country for about 2 months.

OIJ SEARCHING FOR MISSING CHINESE ROCKETS

PA090300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] is intensively looking for four Chinese batons [bastones chinos], also known as electrical rockets. These four devices were turned in to a high-ranking Public Security Ministry official when the Nicaraguan revolution was over. The official has denied this. However, eyewitnesses within the public force claim that the rockets were given to him but, instead of putting them in the national arsenal, the official put them in his private car and took them to an unknown destination.

FIRST LADY ELECTED TO UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCCIL

PA090306 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The first lady, Estrella Zeledon de Carazo, was elected today to the UNESCO Executive Council. Mrs Carazo will represent Group 3, which comprises Central America and the Caribbean, for a 4-year period. Regarding this, the second vice president of the republic, Jose Miguel Alfaro, commented that her election represents a recognition of our country, since Mrs Carazo was elected by a vote of 140-5.

The UNESCO Executive Council has 45 members. Of these, 25 are renewed every 2 years. The general conference, however, has decided that as of 1982, the council should be expanded to include seven more members.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA AGREEMENTS WITH FDR LEAD TO OAS HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA082032 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Leoncio Pichinte, Julio Flores and other members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDP], signed an agreement with representatives of the military-Christian Democratic junta for the release of the hostages held at OAS headquarters. Among the terms to which the junta agreed was for a visit to be made in December of this year or in January 1981, by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to observe the horrors being experienced by that fraternal, Central American people. The agreements also included a commitment to report on the status of missing persons and political prisoners within a maximum of 30 days. The junta failed to respond concerning an end to the cease-fire, the eviction of the military from the Salvadoran university and the decrees which restrict labor union activity.

When leaving the OAS offices, the guerrillas rejected the protection of the Red Cross because they have charged on many occasions that it has neglected its humanitarian functions. Instead, they accepted the aid of the Salvadoran Green Cross. The hostages led the exodus, with Albino Roman y Vega, OAS secretary general in El Salvador, in the lead.

Further Details

PA082334 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The OAS office was evacuated last night and the seven hostages were released. Three churches occupied by Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] members were also evacuated. According to FDR spokesman, during the last meeting held with Alberto Salem, special OAS envoy, an agreement was signed on the following points: The government junta will file a list of political prisoners and missing persons and the OAS human rights commission will be invited to come to the country at the end of this year or early next year. Other points include the estanlishment of a secretariat of the OAS Human Rights Commission, the turning over of the University of El Salvador and several other items. The hostages and the FDR members were evacuated in privately-owned buses by the Salvadoran Green Cross under the watchful eye of FDR representatives.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHAVEZ MENA ADDRESSES UN

PA080236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Today at 1030 New York time, 0830 Central American time, Salvadoran minister of foreign relations Dr Fidel Chavez Mena made a speech to the 35th General Assembly of the United Nations. The Salvadoran foreign minister's speech was applauded and later favorably commented upon in the corridors of the top universal organization. The following are excerpts of Dr Chavez Mena's speech:

At the Latin American level, El Salvador joins the nations struggling for democratization. In turn, these countries have received considerable signs of solidarity and understanding. We have carried out a dynamic policy in an effort to increase our [diplomatic] ties with positive results. However, we have regretted certain countries' interventionist attitudes, which we firmly reject.

As far as the Central American countries are concerned, we have given priority to finding agreement with our sister republic of Honduras, dedicating a great part of our effort to direct negotiations within the framework of a mediation process which has been efficiently conducted by the distinguished lawyer and former president of the International Court of Justice, Jose Bustamante y Rivero.

The progress achieved constitutes a motive for well-founded optimism and we are sure that very soon. We will arrive at the signing of a peace treaty, which our peoples desire.

Happily, our countries have been able to use peaceful means for the solution of their differences, according to their attitude of respect for the norms and objectives of the charter of our organization and of the charter of the Organization of American States. That organization that has played a salient role in making progress toward understanding and harmony between the two nations.

With regard to our sister republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, said Dr Chavez Mena. We have tried to maintain the best level of relations possible. For this purpose, visits, dialogue and constant communication of our viewpoints and concerns have been fundamental.

ARMY LAUNCHES LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS IN TWO CANTONS

PA081558 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A large-scale military operation was carried out Sunday in San Juan Opico and Quezaltepeque cantons to search for extremists active in the area. The bodies of seven peasants who were shot to death were taken to Quezaltepeque. It is not known if they died in clashes or in other circumstances. They were all identified and turned over to their relatives.

Army elements who were in Quezaltepeque yesterday at noon said that the operation was carried out because several military patrols had been ambushed in cantons north of Quezaltepeque and Opico and that they could fight subversion only with an operation of such magnitude. An officer said: "We are receiving many complaints from people who claim they are not being allowed to work."

KIDNAPPED HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBER FOUND DEAD

PA0814?7 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1803 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Here is a noon report from the port of La Libertad to tell you the tragic news that Maria Magdalena Henriquez, 30, member of the human rights committee, was found dead this morning at the side of the highway leading to the Comalapa International Airport, 2 km east of La Libertad.

As a result of reports received by the human rights committee and in response to an invitation from that committee, YSKL's news staff and other members of the local and international press, went to the site near La Libertad, where, a few minutes ago, the body of a woman whose description matched that of Maria Magdalena Henriquez was exhumed. Maria Magdalena, 30, was a student at the polytechnical university and a member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee.

After the exhumation, performed by the two peasants who had buried the body on Saturday, Augusto Mendez and other members of the human rights committee, positively identified the body as that of Maria Magdalena Henriques. The body had five bullet wounds from weapons of various calibers.

This morning, human rights committee members have already initiated procedures with the courts of La Libertad to have the remains of Maria Magdalena Henriquez transferred.

In this manner, listeners, there has been a sad epilogue to this kidnapping which took place last Friday evening in the Salvadoran capital. Even Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, had appealed for the protection of the victim's life in a message to the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee.

CATHEDRAL OCCUPIERS REPORT ATTACKS AGAINST THEM

PA071452 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 43

[Excerpt] The apparent leader of the group of individuals occupying the metropolitan cathedral in San Salvador has told newsmen that they have been attacked with gunfire six times. The latest attack occurred on Saturday. Four members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front occupying the cathedral have been wounded during the attacks. Two of the attacks occurred during the day and four during the early morning hours.

The newsmean noted the presence of an apparent foreigner among the occupiers. He said his name is Emilio Carlos from Brazil and that he is 16 years old. He said that while in Spain he joined a group of solidarity with the Salvadoran people and that he decided to come to El Salvador where he will stay "until the final victory."

LP-28 HOLDING SECOND CONGRESS 30 SEP-16 OCT

PA082325 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 174, pp 1583-1586

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 7 Oct (API NEWS)--The Salvadoran people have termed, the second national congress of the 28 February people's Leagues [LP-28], members of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], a very important event. The congress will be named after "Companeros Rodolfo Vasquez, Julio Armando Salinas and other companeros who have fallen during the struggle." The congress opened on 30 September and it will close on 16 October.

During the second congress as during the first held last year, the organization is trying to make a more effective contribution to the unity and to the revolution of the Salvadoran people. The congress is being held while the military-Christian Democratic junta, the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism are committing the most atrocious genocide, more than 7,000 deaths so far this year, and are also taking all sorts of actions to subvert the freedoms of assembly and expression of our working people, the LP-28 reported.

However, it added, the enemy will not be able to keep us Salvadorans, masters of our own destiny, from evaluating our revolutionary work in the very trenches of our struggle or from drawing up new guidelines for our political and organizational work.

"The congress will further strengthen our organization and make new contributions to the unity and struggle of our people through the FDR and the CRM along the route to the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government."

GUATEMALA

MANAGUA REPORTS LEFTIST MERGER, VIOLENCE IN GUATEMALA

PA061558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Just as happened in Nicaragua's past, guerrilla leaders are not being recognized in Guatemala and El Salvador today. However, the clashes between the guerrilla groups and the army are occurring daily in this Central American area. The only thing we know is that we are now united in the struggle, that is, there is unity at this crossroads.

The core of the revolutionary leadership has been able to merge the following underground groups: People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Bloc, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party. This merger was made during this last month of struggle against the tyrant government of Romeo Lucas Garcia. Death can hit any of the members of these groups but the ideal will live on. Our ideal of liberty with justice cannot be hit by bullets. Our various political ideas move us to take up arms.

Some 24 persons have sought diplomatic asylum in the past 15 days in an effort to leave the country to flee violence and persecution.

According to the Committee for Jesuits and Peace, made up of members of the Guatemalan clergy, four priests have been killed. One has been missing and one nun and two priests have been officialls expelled since 1978. This committee also reported that at least seven priests were forced to leave the country during the first 5 months of this year. In addition, hundreds of catechists are being repressed.

Moreover, it was reported that most eachers in Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, Totonicapan and Huehuetenango have been threatened by rightist groups that have the armed support of the Lucas Garcia government. Some of these teachers are asking to be transferred to safer places while others have left for Mexico before suffering the consequences.

Due to this, the Lucas Garcia regime is increasingly becoming discredited abroad and the crisis in Guatemala is increasing because of this. This loss of international prestige is, perhaps, what is hurting the government and the nation the most. Guatemalan Government representatives have had strong clashes, through various means and levels, with the United States. Amnesty International is constantly denouncing human rights violations in this country. It stated that at least 1,300 political murders were committed in Guatemala between July 1978 and July 1979. The number of persons tortured and missing over the same period is even greater.

The violence in Guatemala, spread over a territory of 108,889 square km, entered into its last and most serious crisis when Romeo Lucas Garcia assumed power. The killings in streets, theaters, chapels, universities and ranches can happen to a peasant, a teacher, a professional, a student or a soldier.

The famous White Hand installed by former dictator Carlos Arana Osorio has appeared again and the guerrillas are fighting it because part of the root which promotes it is within the Lucas Garcia regime. Perhaps for this reason the flight of capital has become very evident in Guatemala so it would not be surprising to see the quetzal drop and never recover again.

The flight of capital continues at a very fast face although comparatively speaking, there is not much less. It has been said that an average of $25 million is taken out of the country each month, especially during this past year when the political problem increased and the local banks were only paying an annual interest rate of 9 percent. Interest rates in the United States at the same time ranged between 13 and 17 percent and those Guatemalans saving there were getting more.

Carlos Toledo Vielman, the official spokesman of the presidential palace, has admitted that the government is being pressured to make radical changes in the economic and social spheres, particularly since the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution and the Salvadoran incidents. However, Lucas Garcia and his advisers are stubbornly stating that these incidents will not happen in Guatemala because they have a powerful army and an excellent national police.

ARMY COMMISSIONER, LABOR LEADER, NEWSCASTER MURDERED

PA081927 Guatemala Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Labor leader Blas Gonzalez Gonzalez was killed by machinegun bursts in Esquintla. Gonzalez was ambushed as he was approaching his residence in Madre Sierra Mill, according to reports from authorities. The murder of Gonzalez has caused general concern among the labor class as he was well liked by the workers. Several organizations have demanded that the authorities make every effort to find the criminals.

In Solola, military commissioner Lucas Bosse was killed when five armed men broke into his residence and opened fire on him. His body had 17 bullet wounds.

In El Quiche, newscaster Felipe Zepeda Zepeda's kidnapping has not yet been clearly established. Zepeda's body was found several hours later in the town of Canchon, in Santa Cruz. While some versions indicate that Zepeda was forced out of his residence, others claim he was kidnapped while on duty at the radio station. Funeral services will be held this afternoon, while the authorities continue investigating to determine the causes of the kidnapping and subsequent murder.

NATIONALIST AUTHENTIC CENTRAL OPENS HEADQUARTERS

PA081555 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1941 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The Nationalist Authentic Central, the party of former President Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio, opened its headquarters yesterday at 941 4th Street, Zone 1, Guatemala City. General Arana presided over the ceremony, during which he gave a speech in which he said that he does not aspire to be a presidential candidate in the coming elections and that the Nationalist Authentic Central would support either a civilian or a military candidate without discrimination, as long as the person is suitable for Guatemala. All the leaders of the party were present, including departmental leaders.

General Arana said that there are still some departments in which he has not organized his party, but said that much progress has been made. Finally, he said that the recent demonstration of support for the government demonstrated that most of the people are anticommunist.

BRIEFS

FLOOD EMERGENCY IN COBAN--Following 72 hours of continuous rain, the municipality of Coban has declared a state of emergency because the Cahabon River overflowed early this morning, causing serious damage in the region. According to last minute reports, over 100 houses on the banks of the river were washed away, along with the belongings of the owners. Although there was no loss of life, these families are in very difficult straits. In addition to being homeless, they are isolated. [Excerpt] [Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1941 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR SCORED

PA090318 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] In Panama City, well-informed sources have reported that the U.S. Embassy in Honduras is carrying out a broad propaganda campaign against Nicaragua and the popular process taking place in El Salvador. According to these sources, the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa shows U.S. films distorting the true Nicaraguan situation and criticizing the Salvadoran revolution. Articles against the Sandinist revolution are also being published in Honduras. These include commentaries that have been published by the Honduran paper EL HERALDO. These commentaries are signed by well-known Somozists.

This campaign against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people was denounced recently by the Federation of University Students of Honduras. Representatives of this federation have visited the Honduran-Nicaraguan border area and verified the existence of bases of former Somozists guards.

OIL TRUCKERS STRIKE FOLLOWS WORKERS' DISMISSAL

PA081501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The dismissal of six members of the union of transporters of petroleum products today caused a halt in oil shipments in Honduras.

The union accused the transnational Texaco Caribbean Corporation of having dismissed six workers merely because they decided to join the union. The Honduran labor code expressly prohibits dismissal for this reason and the constitution guarantees the freedom to organize. According to the union, the company's management has repeatedly refused to bargain with workers and has even ignored several summons from labor courts. The company maintains that the employees were dismissed for negligence in the performance of their duties. Union members today stopped transporting Texaco Caribbean Corporation products and also threatened to halt shipments of the Esso Standard Company and, finally, to stop hauling energy products throughout the country.

BRIEFS

HEALTH CORDON--Authorities reported today the establishment of a health cordon along the Nicaraguan border to keep a cattle disease out. Luis Alberto Espinoza, director of the animal health program, said that the entire border is under quarantine. He said the government took the action after learning of the alleged outbreak of [words indistinct] which impairs dairy farm production. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Oct 80 PA]

NICARAGUA

BORGE CHARGES SPANISH DIPLOMAT INVOLVED IN PLOT

PA090003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2247 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 8 Oct (LATIN)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge stated today that according to testimony from a person under arrest and accused of actions against the security of the state, a Spanish diplomat is involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Borge said during a news conference that Vicente Vazquez, the charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Managua, "was mentioned" by Hugo Morales--the arrested person--as a participant in counterrevolutionary meetings.

Borge said he will ask the Foreign Ministry to investigate the alleged participation of the Spanish official in the plot and to establish his situation. Borge noted that "there are other diplomats accredited in Nicaragua who have participated in counterrevolutionary activities. Those cases are under study." Borge, however, refused to indentify these diplomats.

So far it has been impossible to find out the reaction of the Spanish Embassy. A secretary at the Spanish Embassy has said that the ambassador and Vazquez are not in their offices.

According to the interior minister, Morales, former manager of an automobile distributing firm in Managua, has confessed that Vazquez participated in meetings where plans were made to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government which resulted from the popular uprising led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front last year in which the late President Anastasio Somoza was overthrown.

At the news conference Borge also presented Hernan Harrison, accused of heading last week's riots in the city of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. Harrison, who has a bachelor's degree in biology, told the news media that the goal of the riots in Bluefields was to create an independent state and for this purpose they had the support of "several transnationals who, once the movement became victorious, would receive wood, fishery and oil concessions."

Harrison said that his movement had ties with the illegal rightist Democratic Armed Forces. He said he had had meetings with Morales and with the leader of that organization, Col Bernardino Larios, a former defense minister of the Sandinist government who was arrested several weeks ago.

Harrison also said that a U.S. citizen identified only as "Thornton" had told him that the U.S. Navy would protect the rebels from any intervention by Cuba or any other socialist country.

OAS RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBERS MEET WITH JOURNALISTS

PA081758 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The freedom of expression and the situation of the communication media were discussed today in a dialogue between the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and Nicaraguan journalists. Previously the commission members had met with representatives of the various political parties with whom they discussed the situation in Nicaragua, particularly with respect to political pluralism.

Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party, said the commission has shown interest in learning about the future possible representation of the political organizations. Godoy told the commission that it will depend greatly on the dynamics of the [political] process and the organizations' ability to remain on the national political scene. He noted, however, that political pluralism is a reality in Nicaragua.

Referring to freedom of expression, the members of the commission were informed that the political organizations have the opportunity to express themselves publicly. The journalists told the commission that the opposition parties have their own oral and written means of public expression, just as the Sandinist National Liberation Front has its own.

FSLN COMMUNIQUE GUARANTEES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PA090256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Official FSLN communique on religion]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] believes that the profession of a religious faith is an unalienable right and is guaranteed by the revolutionary government.

The right was inscribed a long time ago in our revolutionary program and will be maintained in the future. Also, no one in the new Nicaragua can be discriminated against for professing or teaching his religious faith. The same right is held by those who do not profess any religious faith.

Some authors have said that religion is a mechanism used by man to justify exploitation by a powerful class. This statement has a historic validity since in various periods in the past, religions have served to support political domination. Proof of this is the role played by missionaries in the conquest of the Indians in our country.

However, Sandinists say that experience shows that Christians supported by their faith can serve the needs of the people and the revolution. Our experience has shown that one can be a believer and a revolutionary at the same time. The FSLN is the organization of Nicaraguan revolutionaries who have united willingly to change the social, economic and political situation in our country according to a publicly announced program and strategy.

All those in agreement with our objectives and purposes and who meet the personal requirements demanded by our organization are free to participate as members in our ranks, regardless of their religious faith. Proof of this is that there are three Catholic priests in the Sandinist Assembly. There are many Christians within the Sandinist Front and as long as there are Christian revolutionaries in Nicaragua there will be Christians within the Sandinist Front.

Aware of its responsibilities, The Sandinist Front zealously watches over the unity and strength of its organization and the goals it pursues. Among the Sandinist Front parties there is no room for religious proselytizing because it violates the specific nature of our vanguard and introduces dissenting factors since the Sandinist Front includes companeros of various religious beliefs.

Once away from political aspects, Christian members, be they priests, pastors, clergy, nuns or laymen, all have the right to express their beliefs without detriment to their membership within the Sandinist Front or to the trust they have gained by their revolutionary achievements.

The FSLN has a deep-seated respect for all our peoples' religious celebrations and traditions and strives to interpret the real meaning of these festivities and to eliminate the vices and corruption which tainted them in the past. We believe that respect should be expressed not only by guaranteeing the conditions under which these traditions can be properly celebrated, but also by keeping these celebrations from being used for political or commercial purposes.

If any militant Sandinist strays from these principles in the future, and violates the FSLN stand on the matter, if individuals or political parties try to turn peoples' religious activities into political events opposed to the revolution, as has been the case in the past, the FSLN retains its right to defend the people and the revolution.

No Sandinist militant, as such, should express his opinion on the interpretations of religious matters which concern only the various churches. These matters should be settled by the Christians themselves. If a Christian Sandinist participates in debates, he does so on his own and as a Christian.

Some reactionary ideologists have accused the FSLN of trying to divide the church. Nothing could be more devious or distant from the truth. If there are differences among religions this is a matter completely alien to the will and actions of the FSLN. If we go back to our history we can see that the Catholic clery have always taken dissenting and sometimes contradictory stands in regards to the great political decisions.

When the Spanish conquerors came, the church came along, bringing the cross to complete the enslavement of the peoples begun with the sword. However, Fray Bartolome de las Casas, the defender of the Indians, emerged. At the beginning of the past century, many priests strived for Central American independence even with weapons in hand, while on the other hand, other priests defended the privileges of the empire in Latin America.

Once we became free of the colonial yoke, we found the anti-interventionist attitude of Monsignor Pereira y Castellon who called for the defense of regional interests and against U.S. invasion.

During the Somoza regime, Monsignor Calderon y Padilla inveighed against vice, corruption and the Somozas' abuse of power against the poor. In this way we arrived at the mature revolutionary commitment which we find today among revolutionary Christians.

We have already explained the participation of these Christians in the people's revolutionary struggle, but we must also admit that there were some, such as Leon Pallais and others who were beside Somoza to the end. We must not forget that during the Somoza regime there were priests who held high-ranking military positions and official posts. As a matter of fact they have never been asked to leave those posts. In contrast, there is the overpowering presence of Gaspar Garcia Lallana and other Sandinist Christian martyrs.

Today there are many Christians who support and participate actively in the revolution, but there is also a minority which holds political views opposed to the revolution. Naturally, the Sandinists are good friends of revolutionary Christians, but not of counterrevolutionaries who may call themselves Christians.

Nevertheless, the FSLN keeps in touch with the varous churches at all levels, members and hierarchy, and with their political attitudes. We neither promote nor encourage activities which divide the churches. This is a matter pertaining exclusively to Chrisitans and not to political parties.

If chere is division the churches should seek the causes within themselves and not blame it on alleged external influences. We frankly state that we would be pleased to see the churches advance along the path of dialogue and participation opened by our revolutionary process.

The FSLN will continue demanding the participation of all laymen and religious citizens whose experience or training can be useful to the revolutionary process. What has been debated lately is the participation by priests and other clergy in the National Reconstruction Government. In this respect we state that every Nicaraguan citizen has the right to participate in the leadership of the country's political affairs, regardless of his civil status and that the National Reconstruction Government guarantees this right which is backed by the law.

The companero priests appointed by the Sandinist Front who hold posts within the government and who fulfill their civic duties, have, so far, done an excellent job, especially since our country has great and serious problems which require the efforts of all patriots. This is especially true of those who have received a higher education.

We hereby want to inform the people that the Sandinist Front will continue to demand the participation in the revolutionary taks, of all laymen and clergy whose training or experience may be useful to our process. If any of our religious companeros decides to leave their government posts because of special reasons this is also their right. The right to participate and fulfill their patriotic duty is a matter of personal opinion.

The revolution and the state have their own origin and operate in a different manner from religion. For the revolutionary state, religion is a personal matter involving churches and private associations organized with religious purposes. The revolutionary state, like any other modern state, is a lay state and cannot support any religion because it represents all the people, believers and nonbelievers alike.

In publishing this communique, the FSLN National Directorate intends not only to clarify the matter, but also to show all the FSLN militant revolutionaries and the churches their duty and responsibility for the building of our country which has suffered 159 years of looting, repression and crime. The building of Nicaragua's future is a historic challenge which goes beyond our borders and encourages other peoples in their struggle for liberation and the integral creation of the new man. This is a right and duty of all Nicaraguans, regardless of their religious beliefs.

Sandino yesterday, today and always! Free fatherland or death!
FSLN National Committee

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GEOTHERMAL PLANT

PA081621 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Moises Hassan, member of the governing junta, provided the following information concerning the signing of a contract for the construction of the geothermal plant.

[Begin recording] We are pleased to announce the signing today of the contract for the construction of the first phase of the Momtombo geothermal plant to begin soon. This project constitutes an important step in our efforts to reduce our dependence on oil to generate energy. Therefore, it is most gratifying for the government to have completed the negotiations that culminate with the signing of this contract, which will open the doors for the use of our own resources to generate the basic energy required by the country at a cheaper cost. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON BLUEFIELDS CASE

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Minister Terms Bluefield Case 'Educational Experience' published in the 8 October Latin American DAILY REPORT:

On page P 12, the second line of the last paragraph should read "...we think it was wrong to say, for instance, black [negro]...."

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA TRAVELS TO BAGHDAD

FL082323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today traveled to Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, after a brief refueling stop in Rome. The Cuban foreign minister's trip to Iraq is part of the actions undertaken by the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, Fidel Castro, for the purpose of ending the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq.

On 26 September, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti in Baghdad. Several days later he met with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai in Tehran.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

FL090044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Sierra Leone's foreign affairs minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, arrived in Havana today on an official visit at the invitation of the Cuban foreign ministry. The distinguished visitor was welcomed at the airport by Cuba's Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and other officials.

GDR MISSION MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, STATE COMMITTEE

FL081312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1259 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has met in Havana with the GDR delegation that is visiting our country. The visiting delegation is headed by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, department chief in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, and Werner Greiner-Petter, GDR minister of glass and ceramics.

Earlier, the GDR delegation held a working meeting at the State Committee for Economic Cooperation during which important aspects on the production of ceramics in Cuba were discussed. Views were exchanged at the meeting concerning the supply of equipment, technical assistance, training of specialists and other details of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation which the GDR offers to this industry in Cuba.

GDR Embassy Reception

FL081131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception hosted by the GDR Embassy in our country on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of that state. Others present included Lionel Soto, member of the party Central Committee secretariat; and members of the GDR delegation that is in Havana led by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, department chief in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee. The visitors were welcome at the entrance to the diplomatic mission by GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler.

CUBA, VIETNAM TO STEP UP FISHING INDUSTRY COOPERATION

FL082213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Hanoi--Cuba and Vietnam have agreed to step up cooperation in the fishing industry, especially in the capture of shrimp. The decision was announced at the conclusion of a visit by Cuban Vice Minister of the Fishing Industry Antonio Carrillo.

While in Vietnam, the Cuban official met with Vietnamese Vice Minister of Maritime Products Vo Van Trac. Carrillo and the delegation accompanying him also toured centers of the fishing industry in Ho Chi Minh City and the port of Haiphong.

JUVENTUD REBELDE CLAIMS URUGUAY SENDS ASSASSINS ABROAD

PA081205 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] A serious charge has been made in Havana by JUVENTUD REBELDE which said that the Uruguayan military regime sends criminals under diplomatic cover, to murder opposition political leaders abroad. The Cuban newspaper quotes a charge recently made by U.S. pastor John (Ellrich), director of the Washington office for Latin America, who said that the Uruguayan regime intends to murder Juan Raul Ferreira, son of Winston Ferreira Aldunate, leader of one of Uruguay's traditional parties.

The newspaper explains that Juan Ferreira is living in the United States and is noted for his determination to unite the opposition in order to overthrow the incumbent Montevideo regime. JUVENTUD REBELDE says that in recent months well-known criminals hired by the dictatorship have been arriving in the United States. These men are protected by diplomatic ummunity. One of these is Uruguayan Army officer Jose (Fong). Another is Miguel (Cofia), who arrived as Uruguayan Embassy Press attache in Washington and Florial Betancourt who acts as consul in Miami.

JUVENTUD REBELDE says that one of the most serious aspects of the matter is the White House complicity in giving credibility to the diplomatic functions of well-known criminals. The Cuban newspaper says that the U.S. Government cannot pretect to ignore the identity of the aforementioned men because all of them have worked for the CIA, or for organizations operating under the U.S. espionage services.

CUBA CONTINUES TO DENOUNCE SABOTAGE OF CUBANA AIRLINER

FL082342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba today called an act of genocide the criminal sabotage of a Cubana airliner which caused the death of 73 persons on 6 October 1976, and denounced the Venezuelan Government for its complicity in such an horrendous crime. In a speech at a meeting of the juridical commission of the UN General Assembly, Cuban delegate Juana Silvera noted the need for including in the code of crimes against mankind's peace and security--currently under discussion--some provisions on the responsibility of the states in acts perpetrated against the civil aviation.

The Cuban delegate condemned the Venezuelan authorities for not properly administering justice in this case, and noted that after 4 years without holding a trial, the prosecutor of the Caracas military court has requested the acquittal of the defendants.

ALFREDO GUEVARA ELECTED UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER

FL082353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba's vice minister of culture, Alfredo Guevara, today was elected member of the UNESCO Executive Council. Guevara's election took place during a plenary session of the 21st UNESCO conference, at which time the nominating committee submitted the proposals made by the five regional groups. Representatives from five other Latin American and Caribbean countries were also elected. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine were elected from the group of socialist countries. Egypt, which submitted its candidacy from the group of Arab countries, received very few votes and was not elected a member of the UNESCO Executive Council.

UJC PLENUM CALLS FOR BETTER SCHOOL WORK

FL081240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The ninth plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] national committee was held yesterday at the organization's national cadre school named after Julio Antonio Mella. The ninth plenum examined the work done by the UJC, student and pioneer organizations in the 1979-1980 school term, and very especially the tasks undertaken in honor of the second party congress. It was noted with satisfaction in the evaluation of the results from the past school term that promotion rates were maintained or raised at all levels with the exception of higher education. The plenum noted the need that students and young workers in education, inspired by the celebration of the second party congress, double their efforts in the school term just begun so as to maintain and raise the results achieved in promotion rates.

The ninth plenum's final resolution, which was read by UJC Second Secretary Carlos Lage, states: [begin recording] Cuban youths view the second party congress as their own congress. Our Communist Party, vanguard of the working class, is the natural leader on this march toward socialism and communism. There is no higher aspiration for a young communist than to join the ranks of our glorious party. The trust which Fidel and the revolution's leadership have placed on their youth organization is for us a high honor and lasting commitment. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER CHAIRS MININT PARTY MEETING

FL041625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has chaired the party conference at the Interior Ministry [MININT]. Also sitting at the presidium were Generals Jose Abrahantes Fernandez and Joaquin Mendez Cominches, both members of the PCC Central Committee, other members of the high command, national vanguard members, officials of the PCC Central Committee and other guests.

The conference coincided with the 15th anniversary of the historic establishment of the PCC Central Committee and, during it, the delegates to the Second PCC Congress and nominees for the membership in the Central Committee were elected. The participants expressed great joy over the successful joint Soviet-Cuban space flight in which cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez participated.

SOTO CHAIRS NATIONAL MEETING ON WORK ORGANIZATION

FL041201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Secretariat member Lionel Soto has chaired the opening session of the third national meeting on work organization at the building of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. The main report, read by Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, includes the fulfillment of tasks projected in the annual plan for the development of work organization during the current year. With respect to the application of the general wage reform, it was announced that by 21 September the provincial committees had authorized the application of the system in 132 enterprises and 75 stores and that some 138,000 workers had benefited by it.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FRG--The Council of State has designated Comrade Luis Garcia Peraza ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Federal Republic of Germany. Comrade Garcia Peraza was director for North America in the Foreign Ministry until his appointment. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN WELCOMES VISITING VENEZUELAN COUNTERPART

FL081124 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] President Antonio Guzman has welcomed his Venezuelan counterpart Luis Herrera Campins, emphasizing that his arrival in this country comes at a time when his government [presumably Dominican] is working untiringly to consolidate democracy. The Dominican president said in his speech that public freedoms and human rights are scrupulously respected in this country. Guzman stated that the visit of Herrera Campins comes at a time when intensive programs are being undertaken in all areas to help this country reach the highest levels of progress and well-being for the benefit of all Dominicans. The Dominican chief of state then said:

[Begin recording] Mr President, amid a world in turmoil and with enormous economic problems which constantly threaten peace among nations, we are trying to reach prosperity for our nation and happiness for our fellow citizens. [end recording]

In his speech to welcome Herrera Campins, President Guzman said that Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are a magnificent example of two particularly similar nations which geography and history have joined in the indestructible ties of their common origin. Guzman stressed that the two nations distinguish themselves by their love of freedom and their defense of Christian values and the most sacred rights of human beings. The Dominican chief of state indicated that Venezuela and the Dominican Republic are struggling for the maintenance of a representative democratic system. President Guzman then added:

[Begin recording] For us, this visit will be unforgettable because we attach immense value and significance to personal contacts. We are convinced that a (?formidable) friendship and a path toward achieving fruitful agreements of reciprocal cooperation will emerge from these contacts. Again I express the most sincere wish that the visit of Your Excellency, your distinguished wife and the delegation accompanying you will be extremely pleasant. [end recording]

President Luis Herrera Campins arrived at Las Americas International Airport at 1045 yesterday morning accompanied by his wife, Mrs Betty Herrera Campins, and officials of his government.

Herrera Campins Decorates Guzman

FL081207 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has emphasized that democratic governments are increasingly feeling the need to maintain closer ties among themselves. He said this is felt particularly in an area as convulsive as the Caribbean region where the Dominican Republic and Venezuela are located. The Venezuelan president was speaking at a ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the national palace in which he presented the Francisco de Miranda Order in the grade of Grand Cross to President Antonio Guzman.

Herrera Campins said that the attention he has received in this country has been great and that the meetings and exchanges of views he has had with his Dominican counterpart since his arrival have been very fruitful. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins described Dominican President Antonio Guzman as a democrat in every respect and a proven and sincere friend of Venezuela.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING HONDURAN AMBASSADOR--The outgoing Honduran ambassador to this country today asserted that the Dominican Republic is now experiencing its best period of democracy. Rafael Leiva Vivas today said goodbye to the president of the republic after 6 and 1/2 years in this country as chief of the Honduran diplomatic mission. President Guzman granted a special audience to Ambassador Leiva Vivas, who now becomes chief of the Honduran diplomatic mission in Lima, Peru. [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 80 FL]